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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1903.

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with the Herald, July 1, 1882.

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HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

FEET OFF THE CUSHIONS.

Some New Regulations Now in Effect
On the Boston & Maine.

The Boston and Maine officials have handed out some new rules and regulations. Heretofore, passengers, especially in the smoker, have been accustomed to take things easy by stretching out, and putting their feet on the cushions of the seat ahead. Now if that order of things is carried out the brakeman will come along and call a halt. No more feet on the cushions, not even if a ten dollar bill is spread out to place your pedal extremities on.

Another section of the new orders states that no dress suitcases, heavy hand bags or other large parcels are to be allowed in the racks along the side of the cars. It seems that some time ago, one of these suit cases fell down and the road had to stop for the hat it crushed. Suit cases and bags are not allowed in the aisles so that if they cannot be placed in the small space in front of the passenger, they will either have to be checked or sent by express.

Some of the passengers have not taken kindly to the new orders, especially regarding the putting of the feet on the cushions. In one or two cases, the request to remove them has been disregarded. In these cases, the names of the offending passengers have been taken and sent to the central office, Boston. What takes place then is not known. If a passenger should refuse to remove his feet and also to give his name he doubtless would be arrested and handed over to the authorities.

AUTOMATIC COUPLERS

Must Be in Use All Over the Country After September 1.

After September 1 next all steam railroad vehicles—engines, tenders, snowplows and cabooses, as well as cars—must have automatic couplers, and all couplers on any particular train must be of the same pattern. And at least half the cars in every train must be equipped with air-brakes. Such is the requirement imposed on all interstate railroads by the amendment of the federal safety-appliance law enacted by the last congress. This is presumably the final step in bringing about a change on behalf of the safety of railroad employees begun by the government a dozen years ago.

NAVAL NOTES.

Another officer of the medical corps, Acting Assistant Surgeon A. W. Kaines, now on the Gloucester, of the South Atlantic squadron, has tendered his resignation from Montevideo. He entered the service only three months ago, but says his private business now requires his attention.

According to the monthly naval progress report, issued by Rear Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, of the nine battleships now under construction, all except two, the Missouri and Ohio, which are eighty-seven and seventy per cent completed, respectively, are less than half completed. Of the seven other battle ships being built the Virginia and the Georgia have attained a degree of completion amounting to twenty-one per cent.

There are eight armored cruisers now under construction, of which the Colorado is forty-eight per cent, the West Virginia forty-four to forty-five per cent, the California from twenty to twenty-two per cent, the Maryland from forty-three to forty-four per cent, and the South Dakota from twenty-two to twenty-four per cent, completed.

There are nine protected cruisers under construction, of which the Cleveland, which should have been completed June 14, 1902, is the nearest finished—ninety-two per cent. The cruiser Denver, which, under the contract, should have been completed June 14, 1902, is now eighty-six per cent finished.

The Des Moines, another vessel of this type, should have been finished June 14, 1902, but is only eighty per cent completed. The Milwaukee, which under the contract should be placed in commission April 17, 1904, is now only twelve per cent done. The only vessels upon which satisfactory progress is reported are the torpedo boats and destroyers, of which there are ten being built.

When the North Atlantic squadron makes a cruise to Europe in May there will be no sham blockade of

the port of Lisbon, Portugal. The squadron will merely touch at Lisbon because it is an excellent place at which to give the enlisted men liberty. When the squadron comes north to rendezvous in Chesapeake Bay, preparatory to the trans-Atlantic cruise, an extensive program of target practice will probably be carried out just off the capes of the Chesapeake.

The cruiser Raleigh, the navy department is informed, will sail from New York for the European station on March 18.

The United States government yachts Eagle and Yankton are at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., March 13. Invitations have been received here to attend the dedicatory services of a Methodist church in Chicago, Ill., which has just been completed, and in which one of our Kittery young men is deeply interested. Captain C. Bartlett, to whom we refer, is very active in Christian work and has been chosen treasurer of the new church. He is also deeply engaged in mission work and has recently been elected superintendent of a large school in Chicago, which is accomplishing much good.

Warrants for town meeting have been posted. They have a list of twenty-three articles to be considered. The meeting will be held March 23.

Mrs. Jessie I. Wentworth recited for the Christian church entertainment last evening in Rye, with great success. The fair was held in the town hall there and was largely attended.

The W. C. T. U. was very successful in the entertainment which it gave last week, clearing somewhere near ninety dollars.

Mrs. Sadie Boyd of Philadelphia, who has been the guest of her father, S. A. Fernald, returned home today.

Declamation day at the Kittery High school comes on Friday, the 18th.

L'Inconnu club meets this evening.

Mrs. Una Brann returned yesterday from Augusta, where she has been for two weeks past. Mrs. Brann will remain a few days longer.

Arthur Lutts, who went to Boston yesterday for medical treatment, returned last evening much encouraged. He has many friends who are glad to learn that he can be helped.

THE LILY AND THE PRINCE.

Mildred Holland, the brilliant young actress who has won so many admirers in this city with her artistic portrayal of "Aria" in The Power Behind the Throne, will return to Music hall on Wednesday evening, March 18, when she will present for the first time here Carina Jordan's romantic drama, The Lily and the Prince. Much thought and study was given to the production of this play, especially the costuming. For a whole year prior to the production Miss Holland and her manager, Edward C. White, were collecting materials for the gowns.

One of the many important items are the pictures hats, which were made by deft-fingered milliners from materials as elaborate as those used in the manufacture of the costumes and they are decorated with magnificent ostrich plumes, many of the feathers being nearly a yard long.

MAYFLOWERS IN MAINE.

Portland Express: The first Mayflowers of the season made their appearance this week and were picked at Scarborough. The buds were nearly opened, and the green leaves and strong scent of the woods attracted much attention among the passengers on the Congress street car in which the owner of the Mayflowers rode. The feminine portion of the passengers cast envious glances, and the masculine members asked many questions as to where they were picked, how long it would take them to open, etc.

Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Don's Ointment. Never fails. At any drug store, 50 cents.

WHAT FOLKS SAY.

Another Wail From a Trolley Car Conductor—Here's a Drummer Who Has His Troubles, Too.

"There are several classes of citizens who weary me exceedingly, but the one who is by far the most tiresome bobbed up again this morning," remarked an unusually intellectual conductor on the street railway. "He failed to put in an appearance for fully a week and I was beginning to feel that the millennium had arrived. But no, as I said, he has come to the front once more, hale and hearty.

"I refer to the man who dashes down a cross street waving frantically for the car to wait. He is usually a block away when the motor man first catches sight of him. As a matter of courtesy and notwithstanding the protesting growls of the passengers, the car is kept halted until the belated individual arrives and puffing and blowing clammers aboard."

"Competition may be the life of trade," remarked the old time knight of the grip at the Rockingham today, "but in many cases it is playing the mischief with credit."

"Collections from a certain class are becoming harder and harder every year," he went on, "and I believe the reason of it is this very competition. You've got to sell almost every man on a credit nowadays, if you want to sell him at all, and what is the result? Why, there is hardly a place where you do not strike some fellow who says to himself, 'Well, that drummer forced me into buying these goods and I'll just take my time about paying for them.'

"A man, with that kind of spirit which this hard competition cultivates, is liable to pay you in the course of six months and sometimes he is liable not to pay you at all. I don't object to the competition, but I have often thought collections would be a little easier if it were not so fierce."

A BIG HIT COMING AGAIN.

The most substantial hit of this season, the dramatization of that popular New England novel, "Quincy Adams Sawyer," came here in 1902 without much heralding, save the reputation of the book from which the play is made, and those who were fortunate enough to have seen it didn't get through talking about the many attractions of this rural play for a long time. It is only natural that Manager Hartford should have taken advantage of the splendid impression made by booking the show for a return date. This beautiful New England play, with its wealth of realistic scenic effects and excellent company, will be seen again at Music hall soon.

HOTEL MAN'S DAY.

Thursday might be called Hotel Man's day at Henderson's Point, the proprietors of three local hosteries paying visits to the scene of the extensive operations there, each being accompanied by a party of ladies. The gentlemen were Landlord Merrick of the Merrick hotel, Landlord Cotton of the Kearsarge and Landlord Weiser of the Langdon.

AVLING BUSY.

Adjutant-General Avling is busy these days attending to discharges and requisitions from the several companies of the National Guard. Captains are endeavoring to have their companies in the best possible condition when the inspector-general and his assistants make their annual tour.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

The New England league baseball season will open on May 1. The schedule complete for the entire year was given out on Thursday by J. F. Smith, chairman of the schedule committee for the managers.

RALEIGH SAILS.

The U. S. S. Raleigh sailed today from Brooklyn for Culebra to join the West Indian squadron assembled off that coast.

Builds up the system, puts pure, rich blood in the veins; makes men and women strong and healthy—Burdock Blood Bitters. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Ayers' Hair Vigor

Your gray hair shows you should use it—unless you like to look old! L. C. Ayers, Esq., Lowell, Mass.

OBITUARY.

Stephen H. Quinn.

Died at Kittery, March 12, Stephen H. Quinn, at the age of sixty-two years.

Mr. Quinn was a native of Boston, but came to Kittery in the late 60's, being employed on the navy yard as a sailmaker, and made his home in that town until about eight years ago, when he secured employment on the Brooklyn navy yard.

He had been in poor health for a number of years and returned to Kittery last June, hoping the change would be of benefit.

He was employed at the navy yard until the first of February, when he was obliged to give up work.

During the Civil war he served with honor in both the army and navy and was a member of the Brooklyn G. A. R.

post. Mr. Quinn was the last of a

large family, a sister dying in Melrose, Mass., last December.

A wife, who was with him during his last sickness, a son, James E. Quinn, and

two daughters, Misses Annie and Alice Quinn of Brooklyn, are left to mourn for him.

He leaves many friends in Kittery.

He was a member of the Winnisimut

lodge of Odd Fellows of Chelsea.

Funeral services will be held from

the home of Mrs. Deane on Otis

avenue in Kittery Sunday afternoon.

The G. A. R. and Odd Fellows will

participate in the obsequies.

MEETING FOR MARCH.

New Hampshire Club Has Monthly Session in Boston.

The meeting for March of the New Hampshire club was held Wednesday afternoon in the Parker house, Boston. The banquet was held in room 12, the club having for its guest, Col. Charles K. Darling of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment, who gave an illustrated talk on "Porto Rico." At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Myron J. Pratt of Concord, president; Hon. John B. Smith of Hillsborough, Gen. Henry M. Baker of Bow, Col. Rufus N. Elwell of Exeter, Hon. Warren F. Daniels of Franklin, Gen. Charles W. Stevens of Nashua, Col. Lycurgus Pitman of North Conway, Dr. C. H. Hayward of Peterborough, George P. Little of Pembroke, Judge Robert M. Wallace of Milford and Hon. John W. Sanborn of Wolfeborough Junction, vice presidents; Gen. Elbert Wheeler of Nashua, Col. F. W. Maynard of Nashua, George A. Dickerman of Concord, C. H. Tanswell of Manchester, executive committee.

APPLEDOLE LEDGE.

Information Given Out By Coast And Geodetic Survey.

Notice to Mariners, No. 295, for the month of February, 1903, issued by the United States coast and geodetic survey, contains the following:

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 195, paragraph seven, for the month of July, 1895, notice is given that the party on board the United States coast and geodetic survey steamer Hydrographer located Appledore ledge and the buoy marking it off the northwest side of Appledore island.

The ledge was found to be of small extent, to have a least depth of seven and three-quarters feet over it, and was located by the bearings. Isles of Shoals lighthouse.....

.....S by W. ¾ W. Appledore Island, north tangent.....

.....ESE ¾ E. Appledore Ledge, a black spar, No. 1, is moored in thirty feet of water about eighty yards N N W of the shoalest point on the ledge.

P. T. BARNUM ON ADVERTISING.

In 1889, P. T. Barnum, the great showman, journeyed to the Pacific coast to visit a relative. On his way back east, according to the Memphis News, he stopped at Kansas City to see the great Barnum & Bailey show. Bert Davis introduced to Mr. Barnum the editors of the local dailies, at the former's hotel. In the course of the conversation which naturally followed, Mr. Bailey told me that my presence at the performances of the Barnum & Bailey circus is worth \$6,000 a day to the show. If this is true, it is my name that is so valuable. It is known in every town, city and hamlet; it has become a house word throughout the country. Now gentlemen, all of this was done by newspapers, and if advertising can make a name worth \$6,000 a day, what is it that advertising can't do?"

TICKET ELECTED IN ELIOT.

The following combination ticket was elected at the Eliot town meeting:</p

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER

Annual Prize Contest of the High School Pupils.

A Serious Railway Wreck Averted Almost By Miracle.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, March 12. High school students held their seventh annual contest for the Abner L. Merrill prizes in composition and declamation in the town hall this evening, presenting a program which could be well compared with the standard set in past years. The speakers were eight in number: Walter A. McNulty, Fred G. Winnenwiser, Daniel J. York, Willard I. Rowe, Ray E. Weddell, Joseph W. Tuck, William N. Lisette and H. Edward Bachelder. One young man, Ernest R. Fellows, was unable to compete on account of an attack of the grip which came upon him yesterday. He had a declamation entitled "The Boat Race."

The hall was undecorated save for a huge American flag in the background of the stage. Friends of these young men present formed a large audience in themselves, and students, who were seated in a body in the front of the hall, and alumni of the school, and others interested in the exercises swelled the attendance until the limits of the hall were reached.

The speakers reflected credit upon themselves, their instructors, and their school. In delivering their parts they showed proficient training, and in addition the papers emphasized deep thought and research. The order of exercises was as follows:

Declamation, "The Home in the Government"; Walter A. McNulty; declamation, "The Famine"; Fred G. Winnenwiser; composition, "A Story of the French and Indian Wars"; Daniel J. York; declamation, "The Use and Abuse of Property"; Willard I. Rowe; composition, "My Grandfather's Story of the War"; Ray E. Weddell; declamation, "Bridge of the Tay"; Joseph W. Tuck; declamation, "Tousignant L'Overture"; William N. Lisette; composition, "The American Flag"; H. Edward Bachelder.

The judges, Principal Harlan P. Amen of Phillips-Exeter, Principal George N. Cross of the Robinson Female seminary, James A. Tufts, professor of English at Phillips-Exeter and Rev. Wilbur L. Anderson of the First Congregational church made the following awards:

Composition: first prize, \$20.00, Daniel L. York; second prize, \$12.00, Ray E. Weddell; third prize, \$8.00, H. Edward Bachelder.

Declinations: first prize, \$20.00, Joseph W. Tuck; second prize, \$12.00, Fred G. Winnenwiser; third prize \$8.00, William M. Lisette.

That none of the train hands of train 618, the express freight that goes east at 10:30 p.m., were injured or killed or that none of the cars were wrecked last night, is really miraculous. The freight was more than half an hour late and it went by the Exeter station at a fearful rate of speed. When it passed the section house, just below Park street bridge, one of the trucks of the tender came off. The truck pushed from the inside against the rail, causing it to spread. The trouble was immediately noticed, but so great was the train's speed that it traveled about three-fourths of a mile before it could be stopped. So great was the strain on the rails that many bolt and spikes were broken. It was surely more than wonderful that an accident was averted.

After the train had come to a stop the trainmen succeeded in getting the trucks on the tracks again. The engine took the train to Newfields where it was sidetracked, and was sent to Lawrence for an extra engine, which took the freight to Portland. The section men from Exeter assisted by the Dover section gang went to work at once to repair the tracks, finishing this noon. All trains this morning used the western tracks.

Frank E. Rollins company, U. R. K. P., had its annual inspection last evening, receiving a visit from Col. W. A. Ingram of Manchester. Other officers of the First regiment present were Capt. G. W. Pettigrew of Manchester, Commissary William Thayor of Chester, Capt. Alec Ozendam of Manchester and Sergeant Major William A. Wallace of Exeter. About three-fourths of the company was

present and after the inspection the following officers were installed: Captain, J. Warren Tilton; First Lieutenant, W. S. Day; Second Lieutenant, Fred S. Saboron; Recorder, Frank E. Rollins; Treasurer, George M. Goodwin; Guard, Frank M. Cliley; Chaplain, J. W. Perks. A banquet and speechmaking brought the gala time to a close.

Yesterday afternoon on the streets Superintendent of Police Charles G. Goch overheard a remark that "the boys" were going off into the country with a certain man to get him drunk, so as to annoy his wife. The chief gave orders to the night police to watch all electric cars for this gang. On the ten o'clock Hampton car, Officers Hamilton and Howe were rewarded by finding them, there being five in the bunch. The officers however, were only able to secure two, the man in question and Charles McLane.

In police court this morning Judge Shute gave McLane a conditional sentence of six months at the county farm, as he had never been in the court before. One other drunk, Peter Rooney, was allowed to go.

At this evening's meeting of We hanownit tribe of Red Men, an Adoption, Hunter's and Warrior's degrees were exemplified.

Sagamore Lodge, I. O. O. F., worked the initiatory degree this evening.

Four members of Sagamore lodge attended the meeting of Geneva Lodge I. O. O. F., at Epping last evening.

The second game scheduled between the Exeter and Portsmouth regulation polo teams did not take place last evening, as the Portsmouth team failed to put in an appearance.

At the regular meeting of Star in the East Lodge, A. F. and A. M., this evening, the Fellow Craft degree was worked.

James W. Field is confined to his home with tonsillitis.

The Squamscott river is now clear of ice. Jacob A. Carlisle was the first maphita launch owner to get his boat out.

The monthly meeting of the Alliance of the Unitarian church was held this afternoon. Mrs. J. A. Tufts was in charge and the tea committee consisted of Mrs. George A. Carlisle, Miss Gilman and Miss Wood.

An illustrated lecture was given in the Advent church this evening on "The Salvation Army by Flashlight."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's sign nature is on each box. 25¢.

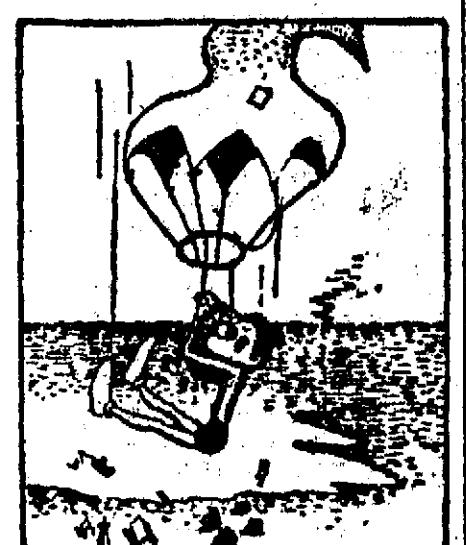
The Mover.

"So you have moved?" "Yes," said the man with an ugly look in his eye.

More comfortable?

"No, sir. I'm figuring up the cost of hauling and breaking in the hope of one day meeting the person who first said it was cheaper to move than pay rent."—Washington Star.

Business Notice.

 Young man until recently occupying high position would like to strike soft snuff; something in feather mattress fine preferred; salary no object.—Chicago News.

Sensible Bride. "Yonder goes jinkin' on his honey moon."

"But where's his bride?" "Well, he didn't have enough for two, and she's sensible and don't want the earth."—Atlanta Constitution.

His Luck.

"It looks as if the kaiser was getting more and more puffed up and in love with himself."

"Yes. Sometimes I almost wish he had married a woman like my wife."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Cut in the Revenue.

"How many quarters did you receive last Sunday night, Harry?"

Four."

"I thought you had five sisters."

"Yew'm, but one is engaged."—Town and Country.

Couldn't Stand the Food.

Guest—So you're going to quit Saturday night, eh? Don't they pay you enough?"

Walter—The salary is all right, but they make me eat here.—Toledo Blade



THE CLIMBERS.

Miss Amelia Bligham sent John E. Kellard, supported by her special company, to Portsmouth on Thursday evening to give a production in Music hall of Clyde Fitch's famous play, The Climbers.

It was a thoroughly satisfactory performance in every way. Mr. Kellard proved himself an actor of great ability and force while his support left nothing to be desired. The play itself has been called Clyde Fitch's best and it is certain that nothing from his pen has been seen in this city which equals it, either from a literary or a dramatic point of view.

The leading female character was taken by Maude Turner Gordon, an actress possessing remarkable talents. It would hardly have been possible to have chosen one better qualified to play opposite to Mr. Kellard.

The company as a whole might almost be called an all-star aggregation, for nearly every part was an important one and every part was splendidly enacted.

The Climbers is worthy to rank as one of the best theatrical offerings of the season.

MANCHESTER'S VERDICT.

Mildred Holland's new play, Carina's Jordan's Lily and the Prince, received its first and only presentation in this city at the opera house last evening. Its "only," because it will be seen here again in the fall. Miss Holland will put on another new play—a Russian theme—that will eclipse all previous efforts, and, as a preparation for which, the little star will visit the czar's domains the coming summer.

The Lily and the Prince is very different from anything that Miss Holland has ever before attempted—different in story, dressing and coloring. There is a great deal to it. One must have read history diligently to become a part of the atmosphere in which the story lives. The theme deals with the customs and doings of the beginning of the 16th century, the action of the piece being laid in Florence and Rome in the time when Lucrezia Borgia flourished and fell.

Angela (Miss Holland) seeks to liberate her father, who has been a prisoner of the inquisition at Rome and succeeds. There is a pretty little love affair woven into the story, and Lucrezia Borgia is the directress of all the devilry belonging to the villain. Angela succeeds in gaining her father's freedom and Lucrezia is ultimately punished. The prince in the story is of Colonna, and is an all-around gallant, with none too good a reputation. As Lucrezia falls, so does the prince come to grief and the Lily remains white and unsullied, with her father restored and her love freshly bound to the young captain of the guard.

Miss Holland may be said to have made a distinctive triumph last evening, in that she forced the usually sedate and critical Manchester audience to give her four rounds at the close of the third act—which act, by the way, was one of the most melodramatic episodes imaginable—the trial scene in the inquisition chamber when the young girl appears and pleads for her father. Miss Holland reached the climax of her emotional power in this scene, showing her versatility in going from the happy girlhood demeanor of the first act to the agony of the afflicted daughter in the third. It was all very well done—only Mildred Holland knows how to do it.

Other characters in the play were well taken, especially that of Lucrezia by Lillian Norris, who is a beautiful woman; that of Silvio d'Orsini by Edwin G. Caldwell, who did exceptionally good work and who is "a find;" and that of the Prince of Colonna by Robert Conness. A good word should also be spoken for Samuel Lewis and Del La Barre.

One of the features of The Lily and the Prince is the setting. The first act was beautifully arranged, with a real fountain in the stage center, and the second and fourth acts were also artistically interpreted from the scenic standpoint. The costumes were the admiration of the ladies in the audience—which, by the way, was a large and satisfactory gathering—for the Lenten season.—Manchester Union.

GRAND OPERA REPERTOIRE.

The close of the subscription sale for season tickets this week for the tonight's engagement of the Metropolitan Opera House company at the Boston theatre finds the music-loving

public of New England apparently as eager as ever for this annual feast of grand opera, and all indications point to a highly successful season. This subscription sale, however, is but the prelude to the larger and far more comprehensive sale—that of single seats, which opens at the box office of the Boston theatre next Monday morning, March 16. Last year, it will be remembered, broke all records in point of attendance at the opening of this sale, the people who came early "to avoid the rush" filling the sidewalk in front of the theatre hours before the sale itself started. Indeed, some of them, the hardy speculators, kept vigil all night and so were the first in line. It will not be at all surprising if history repeats itself again next week, for the interest in the forthcoming engagement of the Metropolitan Opera House company appears to be as intense this season as ever. The repertoire for the first week shows a strong cast for every opera, making it difficult to decide on any particular performance. The two striking novelties, it may be said, are "The Daughter of the Regiment," which is included in the big double bill with "Pagliacci" for the opening night, and Le Prophete, also a French opera, which is the bill for Friday evening, March 27. The list follows:

Four fast friends adopt the child of another man whom they all loved. When he dies and leaves this year-old boy they become his doting fathers. They are Richard Carewe, Terence McGrath, Sir Horace Plumley and Colonel Miles Graham. They all love him tenderly for his father's sake and for his own. He has lived all this time with Richard Carewe, called Dick. The lad, now twenty-one, is called the Imp, though his name is Audaine. He is engaged to a young girl who, with her mother, lives with Dick. The engagement is not of their choosing, but somehow they have drifted into it. Phyllis, the girl, loves Dick, and Dick loves her, but he does not know his tenderness for her is other than a brotherly interest. The Imp, whose name is Richard Miles Terence Audaine, is brought into contact with a woman who performs at a music hall of the same type and she ensnares him, thinking that he has a great fortune. The friends find it out, and try to save him from the clutches of the woman, but after some of the most dramatic scenes ever presented on any stage, the headstrong boy marries her and insults his best friend, Dick. The woman learns that the lad has nothing but what Dick gave him, with the others, and after a scene in the Corinthian Supper club of the most thrilling description she sends the boy away and leaves with a former lover. During this scene the Imp has declared that he has married the woman that morning. To spare the boy he so loves, Dick is obliged to say that he has lied.

After this they all go home, save the Imp, who follows the woman, only to be driven away with ridicule. Dick wanders about in the dark while the others gather at his home and wait for Dick to come back. When he does he has an interview with Phyllis, and finds a certain balm in her sympathy and the fact that she cared nothing for the Imp. She knows the whole story. Then she leaves him alone just as the maddened boy comes home and begins to berate Dick as the author of his discomfiture. Dick bears it with wonderful patience, but at last the Imp tries to strike Dick. This is a moment when everyone holds his breath; for it is so skillfully led to that it is a tense moment. Dick lifts the uplifted hand and holds it while he says sorrowfully: "That will be pity."

Then the poor distracted boy breaks down and begs pardon and tries with all his power to redeem the past few weeks and do better, and be the man his noble father would have him be. The tangles are straightened out and Dick and Phyllis come to their fairy kingdom and the four friends are between tears and laughter, as are all the people in the audience. It is a noble play, and the author is to be congratulated, and so are all the members of the company, who give such truthful interpretations of their parts.

Many plays of various kinds have been presented to us, where the willful conduct of a girl and her subsequent suffering have been the theme but it has remained for the writer of this play to take a young man in his salad days and show the result of his folly and the dangers that beset the path of a young man. Words are not strong enough to paint the exquisite beauty of the play, or the depth of tenderness in it. It teaches a grand lesson. No one can be worse for seeing it, and it will be the means of saving many.

GRAND OPERA REPERTOIRE.

The close of the subscription sale for season tickets this week for the tonight's engagement of the Metropolitan Opera House company at the Boston theatre finds the music-loving

public of New England apparently as eager as ever for this annual feast of grand opera, and all indications point to a highly successful season. This subscription sale, however, is but the prelude to the larger and far more comprehensive sale—that of single seats, which opens at the box office of the Boston theatre next Monday morning, March 16. Last year, it will be remembered, broke all records in point of attendance at the opening of this sale, the people who came early "to avoid the rush" filling the sidewalk in front of the theatre hours before the sale itself started. Indeed, some of them, the hardy speculators, kept vigil all night and so were the first in line. It will not be at all surprising if history repeats itself again next week, for the interest in the forthcoming engagement of the Metropolitan Opera House company appears to be as intense this season as ever. The repertoire for the first week shows a strong cast for every opera, making it difficult to decide on any particular performance. The two striking novelties, it may be said, are "The Daughter of the Regiment," which is included in the big double bill with "Pagliacci" for the opening night, and Le Prophete, also a French opera, which is the bill for Friday evening, March 27. The list follows:

Our free art and thought and social plan. But the poor outcast crazy fool, Rous-

son? There is one toast the future ages drink.

Standing. To those who dare rush in and die.

Those who defy all rights and break all rules.

Who fight impossible battles and who think.

True thoughts—of whom with one accord.

"The fools, the fools, the fools!" God

blesses the fools.

Curtis Hidden Page in Harper's Magazine.

My Country.

My country is the world; I count

No son of man my foe,

Whom the winds and currents mount

Or mantle brown like snow,

The face that into mine looks back.

My native land is Mother Earth,

Whether of rock or gentle birth,

However steeped in sin,

Or rich or poor or great or small,

I count them brothers, one and all.

My birthplace is no spot apart;

I claim no town or state;

My heart is the only heart,

And where's a man that's man?

To do the right and say the truth,

Love evermore renews her youth.

My flag is the star spangled sky,

Wave without a name,

With colors red and white,

Fair as an angel's dream.

The flag that still undulates, untold,

Floots over all of mortal born.

My party is all humankind;

THE DEMANDS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

By DAVID STARR JORDAN, President of the Leland Stanford University.

UR century has a host of things to do, bold things, noble things, tedious things, difficult things, enduring things.

The weak, the incompetent, the untrained, the dissipated, find no growing welcome in the century which is coming. It will have no place for the unskilled laborers. A BUCKET OF WATER AND A BASKET OF COAL WILL DO ALL THAT THE UNSKILLED LABORER CAN DO if we have skilled men for their direction. The unskilled laborer is no product of democracy. He exists in spite of democracy.

The lawyers of the future will not be plodders before juries. They will save their clients from need of a judge or jury. In every civilized nation the lawyers must be the lawgivers. The demand of the twentieth century will be that the statutes coincide with equity.

In politics the demand for serious service must grow. As we have to do with wise men and clean men, statesmen, instead of vote manipulators, we shall feel more and more the need for them.

WE SHALL DEMAND NOT ONLY MEN WHO CAN LEAD IN ACTION, BUT MEN WHO CAN PREVENT UNWISE ACTION. OFTEN THE POLICY WHICH BEGINS MOST ATTRACTIVE TO THE MAJORITY IS FULL OF DANGER FOR THE FUTURE. WE NEED MEN WHO CAN PACE POPULAR OPINION AND, IF NEED BE, FACE IT DOWN.

The hand of the teacher will not grow less as the century goes on. The history of the future and **THE REFORM WHICH IS THE GREATEST OF ALL** will be, free and brave, and to such bring the reward of the schools.

The religion of the century will deal with the days of the past. It will be as patient in the moral trial, for man's religion is his life in some future world, but today we have in which to build.

THERE IS NO SUCH GOOD PLAY

CONCEDE that as one can be but I assert **PLAY ON**

between dramatic literature to be read and that to be acted. Playing at all, according to actors and actresses, destroys the sense of marriage and keeps the divorce courts busy. Playing at all will fail, sooner or later, to make an actor vicious, while the virtue makes virtue unreal and opens the way for vice. In view of the discouraging signs of the times today that religion is becoming popular. It proves that the religious is the greater going people is a thing to play with, and when the virtue and praise are feigned it is evident that real faith and praise are lacking.

When a preacher falls into sin, it creates surprise, and he must at once surrender his pulpit. But not so with the actor.

THE THEATER IS THE ONLY POPULAR INSTITUTION IN WHICH A WOMAN MAY ADVERTISE HERSELF BY HAVING A BLACK SPOT ON HER REPUTATION.

Good actors and actresses are the exception. If one is known to be moral and religious, the fact attracts attention, and when one falls into sin neither he nor she is compelled to leave the stage. When the theater going public hear of it, their morbid curiosity prompts them to crowd the house and increase the receipts. Managers are aware of this and hence are not careful to conceal any scandal which will call an actor or actress more prominently before the public.

All this goes to prove that the church, as an institution, is good, and the immoral Christian or preacher is the exception, while **THE THEATER, AS AN INSTITUTION, IS BAD**, and the immoral actor or actress is the exception. If a preacher or church member is bad, it is in spite of the church, which would make him good, but if an actor is good it is in spite of the theater, which, as an institution, tends to make him bad.

Our Manufactures Can No Longer Find a Market

By CHARLES T. YERKES, the American Traction Magnate of London

RUSTS ARE SO RAISING PRICES IN AMERICA AS TO DESTROY THEIR POWER TO COMPETE WITH MANUFACTURED GOODS IN THE MARKETS OF EUROPE. THE PRICE OF STEEL GOODS GENERALLY HAS RISEN 25 PER CENT. CARS HAVE RISEN 100 PER CENT.

There is nothing unnatural about this. It was bound to come from the great inflation of capital that took place when the steel trust was formed. Interest on the additional money can be paid only by increasing the price to the consumer.

EVERYTHING OUTSIDE OF ARTICLES OF PERSONAL USE MOVES IN SYMPATHY WITH STEEL. THE CONSEQUENCE IS WE HAVE NOW REACHED A POSITION WHERE AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS CAN NO LONGER FIND A MARKET IN ENGLAND.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW,
Ave. Correspondent, New York State
Grange.

A GRANGE LIBRARY.

An Important Consideration in the Best Grange Work.

It is well for us to remember in our studies of grange work for the year before us that some provision should be made for a library, or, if one is already owned, then additions should be made to it systematically. There is nothing which enters more deeply into the warp and woof of one's character than the books we read. The practice of keeping before the minds of our young men and young women beautiful and uplifting images, bright, cheerful and helpful thoughts from good books is of inestimable value. The difference between the future of the boy who has formed the habit of good reading and the one who has not is as great as between the educated and the uneducated. Next to the actual society of a noble, high minded author is the benefit to be gained by reading his books. The mind is brought into harmony with the hopes and ideals of the writer, so that it is impossible afterward to be satisfied with low or ignoble things. The horizon of the reader broadens, his point of view changes, his ideals are higher and nobler, and his outlook on life is more elevated. Let the grange library become a permanent fixture.

G. A. Fuller

National Secretary, C. M. Freeman.

C. M. Freeman of Ohio has been appointed secretary of the National Grange. He is to be a member of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. H. Trimble, who was born in 1862 and died in 1897. He is a graduate of the same school while attending the same college where he graduated in 1892. He joined the Order when he was sixteen years of age and has been an earnest, faithful member from that time until the present. He was lecturer of the Ohio state grange

A black and white portrait of C. M. Freeman, a man with dark hair and a mustache, wearing a suit and tie.

"Waal, ef dis ain't 'sasperatin'! Heah I is all dressed for de ball and can't find mah rausier!"

Ris Dilemma.

But here the novelist paused and nibbled his pipeholder.

"If I make the hero knock the ruffian out," he reflected, "it will be disgustingly conventional, and if I make the ruffian whip the hero I shall be overwhelmed with letters from impressionable young women calling me a heartless wretch and a brute."

Whereupon he decided to call the fight off.—Chicago Tribune.

His Unlikely Lapses.

"I had a good job last summer, but lost it on account of my fool absent-mindedness," said poor old Seldom Fodd, pessimistically. "I was actin' as the echo for a mountain hotel, an' I done all right till one moonlight night, when a smart guy from de city hollered 'Hello, Smith! I fergot meself an' answered back. 'Which Smith do you mean?'"—Judge.

Method in It.

Manders—Supposing a fellow was going to choose a wife, colonel, how would you advise him to set about it?

The Colonel—I should advise him to select a little one.

Manders—What for?

The Colonel—Because when it is a question of a choice of evils, it is best to choose the least.—Cassell's Journal.

A Mean Man.

"That's the meanest man I ever ran across," said the book agent.

"What has he done?"

"Kept me calling day after day, and finally said that he didn't care anythin' about reading, but that he enjoyed hearing me talk."—Washington Star.

He Never Smiled Again.

"What?" asked the would be funny man, "is the difference between me and a ground hog?"

"Not much," replied the snake editor, at whom the query had been fired.

"only in speaking of you I'd cut out the ground!"—Chicago News.

In Days of Old.

"And have you found the stoic philosophy of any practical use?" asked the neophyte.

"Yes, indeed," replied the sage. "I have been boarding for eighteen years."—Brooklyn Life.

Subordinate.

Mr. Byrne Coyne—Ah, sweetest one, may I be your captain and guide your bark down the sea of life?

"Mrs. Barrymore (a widow)—No, but you can be my second mate.—Detroit Free Press.

Be Bad!

Biggs—It is all off between Harry and Nellie. She has told him she will be a sister to him.

Griggs—Sho! Does she hate him as bad as that?—Boston Evening Transcript.

The Other Side.

"Did you ever get into Brown's confidence?"

"Oh, yes. It was costly too."

"What was costly?"

"To get out!"—Yonkers Herald.

A New Hall of Fame.

The Grange Needs and Gives Help.

The Grange is in need of the help which the best and strongest men in every community can give; but, on the other hand, the best and strongest men in every community are in far greater need of the Grange. Much as the Grange needs good men in it, the need of the Grange for the Grange and the help it can give him through its organization is immeasurably greater.

New York state leads in Grange membership with 70,000.

LA GRIPPE.

When you feelin' out of kilter
An' you want to leave awhile
An' you sort of look for trouble
An' you'd rather look than runnin'
Well, then you're bound to take a trip,
An' yer soul is said an' singin'
You can blame it on the grippe.

They say that generous nature
Never makes a thing in vain.
An' I'm glad that I've discovered
The utility of pain.
When you need an explanation
Of the angry word let slip,
It comes in mighty handy.
—Washington Star.

The Most Important.



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RATHER LIVELY

Legislative Session Causes A Little Excitement.

Members Of The House Indulge Somewhat In Personal Likes.

Friends Of Saccharin For Coating Lives Will Continue the Fight.

Concord, March 12.—The most personal discussion in the New Hampshire legislature for many sessions was that in the house today over the bill enabling the city of Manchester to build and maintain an electric lighting plant. Charges and counter charges of corruption and corporate influence were freely made and the matter was finally recommitted to the Manchester delegation for further hearing.

Bills were passed by the house as follows:

To incorporate the New Ipswich, Greenville and Wilton, the Kearsarge Mountain and the Ossipee valley railroads;

Appropriating \$22,500 for the soldiers' home;

Requiring non-residents to take out a license to hunt deer in the state;

Shortening the open time on deer to October and November;

Prohibiting state officials to run the state into debt.

The bills appropriating \$48,000 for a National guard armory at Manchester and \$45,000 to provide for the representation of the state at the St. Louis exposition were held up at the point of passage by the friends of the appropriation for a sanatorium for consumptives, the bill for which was vetoed by the governor. An attempt will be made next Tuesday to pass it over the governor's veto.

The committee on judiciary reported favorably the bill to abolish capital punishment.

The senate passed bills providing for the publication of a daily journal of the senate and house and authorizing the Hudson, Pelham and Salem street railway to lease the Haiverhill and Southern New Hampshire, the Lawrence and Methuen and the Lowell and Pelham street railways.

The liquor laws committee of the house agreed on a report on a new liquor law, which, it is understood, will be submitted to the house tomorrow.

The house took a recess this afternoon to listen to an address on highway construction and repair by State Highway Commissioner McDonald of Connecticut. Mr. McDonald and others addressed a public hearing in the senate chamber this evening.

WILL GO BACK.

Ames Decides To Return To Minneapolis And Stand Trial.

Manchester, March 12.—Ex-Mayer Ames of Minneapolis, contrary to the advice of his physicians and, it is believed, unknown to his counsel, decided this afternoon to return to Minneapolis and stand trial. He will leave here on the 10.40 train Saturday morning and will therefore be out of the state before the time given him in which to secure bail expires at two o'clock that afternoon. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Ames and their child.

The decision was voluntary and was not made until Mrs. Ames' relatives had come forward with sureties sufficient for the bail of \$12,500.

MAKING PROGRESS.

End Of Extra Session Of The Senate Apparently In Sight.

Washington, March 12.—There were important developments today in regard to the treaties now pending in the senate. It was decided to vote on the Panama canal treaty on Tuesday next and the Cuban reciprocity treaty was reported to the senate by the committee on foreign relations.

The end of the extra session of the senate is therefore in sight.

THEY AGREE.

Harvard And Yale Will Live In Harmony For Two Years.

New Haven, Conn., March 12.—A new athletic agreement between Harvard and Yale was entered into tonight at a meeting in Springfield, of conference committees representing the

two universities. The agreement covers the four main sports, football, baseball, rowing and track athletics and is for a term of two years. It will go into effect on March 15.

WITH A SLEDGE HAMMER.

German Farmer Uses Unique Implement For Murder And Suicide.

St. Louis, Mo., March 12.—Adolph Krauss, a German farmer, living twenty-one miles west of St. Louis, near Bellefontaine, last night killed his wife and six children with a sledge hammer. He then struck himself on the head, rendering himself unconscious, and at midnight he was dying.

It is believed that he became suddenly insane, as he had the reputation among his neighbors of being a quiet, inoffensive and industrious man. No cause for his deed can be assigned except insanity.

After killing his family, Krauss placed the seven bodies side by side on the floor. This done, he dealt himself a blow which fractured his skull and made him unconscious, his body falling almost in a line with those of his victims.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Crew Of A Fishing Schooner In The Water Fifty-Six Hours.

Seattle, Wash., March 12.—The fishing and sealing schooner George W. Prescott of Victoria was capsized and completely wrecked Monday morning, thirty miles off the Columbia river. One member of the crew, an Indian, was lost. The steamer Montara finally rescued the others.

For more than forty-eight hours the Prescott and its crew floundered in the water. The men were frequently washed overboard and finally lashed themselves to the wreck to await assistance.

The shipwrecked mariners were drenched to the skin for fifty-six hours and were expecting to be dashed to pieces at any moment. The crew consisted of four white men and eighteen Indians.

BLOODY BATTLE.

Employees Of Rival Companies Have A Fatal Encounter.

Norwalk, Fla., March 12.—Associate Buillard of McMeekin, who arrived here today, reports a desperate encounter between the employees of rival turpentine companies near Orange Springs. A controversy of little importance arose among some negro laborers and the entire crews became involved in a fight. Reports are that eight men were killed and a large number wounded.

JUMPED FROM A TRAIN.

A Young Stranger Is Fatally Injured At Manchester.

Manchester, March 12.—Frank A. Brisbin of Moore's Falls, N. Y., aged nineteen, jumped from an express train this afternoon and both legs and his right arm were cut off by the wheels of the cars. He was taken to the hospital and died there this evening.

No possible motive is given for his fatal leap.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION MEETS.

The regular meeting of the Central Labor union was held on Thursday evening in Rechabite hall. The business was all of a routine nature, although arrangements for the coming union label fair were informally discussed.

Ruined

Clothes, linens, laces, temper, health and your poor hands on washday. Not so with Sunlight Soap. Makes linens lily white and washday a delight. No toiling, no boiling necessary (unless you wash).—This with the soap of perfection.

Use in hot or cold water

Sunlight Soap

The only soap for hard water.

Perfection—Big Cake—Little Price—Five Cents.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, BOSTON WORKS, Cambridge, Mass.

OCEAN MYSTERY

Steamer Disappears As By Magic.

is Apparently Instantly Swallowed Up By The Sea.

LMS Savers Fail To Find Any Indication Of A Wreck.

San Francisco, March 12.—Great mystery attaches to the disappearance and identity of a steamer reported to have sent up signals of distress off Point Reyes last night and which suddenly disappeared as if swallowed up by the sea.

Just before its disappearance, observers say that the steam siren whistle of the steamer sounded three long blasts and that lanterns were swung from the port side in a frantic manner. To watchers from the Point Reyes light house, it looked as if those on board were preparing to disembark.

Capt. Jorgenson of the light house and his men launched a life boat and for several hours lingered about the spot where the strange steamer was supposed to have gone down, but nothing was discovered to indicate that a wreck had occurred.

The sudden and unexpected disappearance of the vessel is one of the most perplexing sea mysteries ever known in this vicinity and much concern is felt as to the name of the steamer and its fate.

WILL GO TO EUROPE.

Lieut. Hussey Of Rochester Detached From The Hartford.

Washington, March 12.—At the suggestion of Rear Admiral Charles S. Cotton, assigned to duty as commander-in-chief of the European squadron, Lieut. Charles L. Hussey of Rochester, N. H., recently attached to the training ship Hartford, will be assigned to duty on Admiral Cotton's staff.

The admiral expects to sail from New York early in April and the Chicago will be his flag-ship.

BARN IS HIS MASCOT, BUT HE IS ITS HERO.

The oldest barn in this part of the state has an odd tradition. Nathan Locke, ninety-three years old, who is the oldest man in Hampton, believes that he is destined to outlive the barn. When his mother, who was Lydia Page, was a little girl, she attended the raising of this barn.

When the workmen were eating their dinner after the frame was up the little four-year-old girl climbed up the ladders and straddled the ridgepole. It was a good sign, but no one thought of it. Everyone was afraid she would fall.

An old scotsman who was there when the men crept up gently and brought her down prophesied that the new barn would last many years longer than the little girl lived, but would not last as long as her children lived. The tradition has come down through their years. All his life Nathan Locke has been watching for the barn to fall, but it still stands, apparently as strong as ever, and he's firm in his faith that it will come

YOU CAN INTEREST HIM.

Any Man Over Fifty.

You can make any man over fifty years of age in anything that will make him feel better, to the while he may not yet have any positive organic disease he no longer feels the buoyancy and vigor of twenty-five nor the freedom from aches and pain he enjoyed in earlier years, and he very naturally examines with interest and proposition looking to the improvement and preservation of his health.

He will notice among other things that the stomach of fifty is a very different one from the stomach he possessed at twenty-five. The greatest care must be exercised as to what is eaten and how much of it, and even with the best of care, there will be increasing digestive weakness with advancing years.

A proposition to perfect or improve the digestion and assimilation of food is one which interests not only every man of fifty, but every man, woman and child of any age, because the whole secret of good health, good blood, strong nerves, is to have a stomach which will promptly and thoroughly digest wholesome food because blood, nerves, brain tissue and every other constituent of the body is entirely the product of digestion, and no medicine or "health" food can possibly create pure blood or restore shaky nerves, when a weak stomach is replenishing the daily wear and tear of the body from a mass of fermenting half-digested food.

No, the stomach itself wants help and in no roundabout way either; it wants direct, unmistakable assistance, such as is given by one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal.

These tablets cure stomach trouble because their use gives the stomach a chance to rest and recuperate; one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contains digestive elements sufficient to digest 3000 grains of ordinary food such as bread, meat, eggs, etc.

The plan of dieting is simply another name for starvation, and the use of prepared foods and new fangled breakfast foods simply makes matters worse, as any dietician who has tried them knows.

As Dr. Bennett says, the only reason I can imagine why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are not universally used by everybody who is troubled in any way with poor digestion is because many people seem to think that because a medicine is advertised or is sold in drug stores or is protected by a trade mark, it must be a humbug, whereas as a matter of truth, any burglar who is observant knows that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have cured more people of indigestion, heart burn, heart trouble, nervous irritation and run down condition generally than all the patent medicines and doctors' prescriptions for stomach trouble combined.

down before he dies.

He is the barn's hero and the barn is his mascot. He looks like a man of sixty, in spite of his many years—Boston Journal.

THEATRICAL TIDBITS.

Mildred Holland will present next year The Trials of An Empress, a play treating with the early life of Catherine the Great of Russia. She will spend the coming summer in Russia studying the scenes of the plot and the people and language, to make as perfect an historical representation as possible.

Speaking of the revival of Robin Hood by the Bostonians, the New York Herald said it was "an artistic treat." The company has been completely reorganized this season, although many of the favorites of former years are still retained in the cast. Never since the original production has there been such a brilliant assemblage of clever people in the cast.

Work is progressing so favorably upon the new Weber & Fields theatre on Washington street, near Beach street, Boston, that the opening attraction has been selected and the time for the premier performance fixed in early September. The dedicatory performance will be the presentation, so it is announced, of Miss Blanche Bates in The Darling of the Gods.

Camille D'Arville has returned East and begun her first vaudeville engagement in a year at Hyde & Behman's theatre in Brooklyn. Miss D'Arville was given an ovation and she appeared as charming as ever.

Dan Quinlan says that Quinlan & Wall's Imperial Minstrels will give an even better performance next season.

A large number of carts arrived by freight on Thursday and will be used at the White Mountain Paper plant.

CITY BRIEFS.

Artificial.

That day was a foreunner of spring.

Artificial is being evidenced in baseball.

The almanac gives winter only one week more.

Gele-sprigs is to have an "I" ahead of the.

The sap is running in the Green Mountain state.

This is a great month for the the annual devotions.

Many 1911 their outlooks at home Thursday afternoon.

Chances for rail travel are already becoming plenty at the local hotel.

An examination of teachers all over the state is set for Concord for March 27-28.

Cat has dropped in price, but kerosene seems to be holding its own pretty well.

The legislature can have a ball game before the members take their annual departure for home.

People about town have already commenced the work of raking up their lawns and getting their grounds in shape for the summer.

A household necessity—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Heals burns, cuts, wounds of any sore; cures sore throat, croup, catarrh, asthma; never fails.

At last night's meeting of Strawberry Bank grange, thirteen candidates were given the third and fourth degrees. An oyster supper followed the work.

The coal receipts in this city have fallen off during the last twenty-four hours, and it is said there is no more coal at Portsmouth and will be no more before March 27.—Manchester Union

What She Thought Of Percy

"Darling," said Wilberforce Percy as he reached out to clasp Mathild Pembroke's tailor made form in the embrace of his silver fox overcoat to shield her from the icy blast, "have you tried real hard to love me as I should be loved?" Recollect, dearest, I have been coming up this same avenue for two sweet, delightful months. How joyous life has seemed to me during all that time. Mathild, Mathild, cannot you love me as I yearn to be loved?"

"I am trying hard, oh, so hard, Percy."

"Say it again, pet. Percy sounds so sweet to my ears from your lips. I am so glad my name is Percy."

"Percy, there are dark rings about my eyes every morning. I am trying

so hard to love you. No but a loving woman who tries to keep her loved one in mind knows the suffering I have gone through. I am growing thin trying to think about you all the time, Percy."

"And when your mind turns to Percy, your own Percy, what do you really think about, dream of, my life, light of my soul?"

"Oh, Percy, I—cannot think then! I seem to have nothing to think about when I think of you"—The tailor made form reached out its arms with a deep sob. But the silver fox overcoat turned away, and its owner hid his pallid lips under the otter lined collar.

Percy, the broken hearted, disappeared in the darkness—New York Times.

Hero Worship.

"It strikes me that Brimken deserves a great deal of credit."

"He never impressed me as a brainy man."

"That's just the point. When a man with so little brains as Brimken has managed to be so prosperous I can't help feeling that he must possess some great and mysterious superiority."

Washington Star.

The Art of Advertising.

Museum Agent—What's wrong with our new midget? He doesn't seem to draw.

Manager—Of course not. See what a mess you've made of the advertisements. You've put his height at three feet. Make it thirty-six inches, and the people will come with a rush!"—New York Weekly.

A Transposition.

Margaret—No, you cannot stay, love. Your mother says it is absolutely necessary for you to come home.

Elizabeth—Oh, dear! I sometimes think that mother is the inventor of necessity, instead of necessity being the mother of invention.—Kansas City Journal.

So Careless.

Camille D'Arville has returned

East and begun her first vaudeville engagement in a year at Hyde & Behman's theatre in Brooklyn. Miss D'Arville was given an ov

A WAY OPEN.

Many a Portsmouth Reader Knows It Well.

There is a way open to convince the greatest skeptic. Scores of Portsmouth people have made it possible. The public statement of their experience is proof the like of which has never been produced before in Portsmouth. Read this case of it given by a citizen:

Mr. James Snow of 5 Daniel street, assistant cashier at Nickerson's, says:—"I was under the care of physicians, but their medicine did me no good. I took any quantity of advertised remedies, in vain, seeking for a cure. I had a tenderness and soreness over my kidneys that made any sudden movement agony. Defeas in my head and that tired feeling haunted me. I wore more plasters than would fill a trunk and yet I did not take a whole box of Doan's Kidney Pills when the aching and lame ness was gone. I tried so many medicines and had experienced so much suffering that I have no hesitation in saying that Doan's Kidney Pills are ahead of anything I have ever used and if I am ever troubled again, and I may be, I know what to do."

cast. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

FARM AND GARDEN

SELECTING SEED CORN.

How to Examine Kernels and Determine Chemical Contents.

The method of making a chemical selection of ears of seed corn by a simple mechanical examination of the kernels is based upon the fact that the kernel of corn is not homogeneous in structure, but consists of several distinct and readily observable parts of markedly different chemical composition. Aside from the hull which surrounds the kernel, there are three principal parts in a grain of corn.

First.—The darker colored and rather hard and horny layer lying next to the hull, principally in the edges and toward the tip end of the kernel, where it is about three millimeters, or one-eighth of an inch, in thickness.

Second.—The white, starchy appearing part occupying the crown end of the kernel and usually also immediately surrounding the germ.

Third.—The germ itself, which occupies the central part of the kernel toward the tip end.

These different parts of the corn kernel can be readily recognized by merely dissecting a single kernel with a pocket-knife.

The horny layer, which usually constitutes about 65 per cent of the corn kernel, contains a large proportion of the total protein in the kernel.

The white, starchy part constitutes about 20 per cent of the whole kernel



HIGH PROTEIN KERNELS. (Little starch) LOW PROTEIN KERNELS. (Much starch)

and contains a small proportion of the total protein. The germ constitutes only about 10 per cent of the corn kernel, but while it is rich in protein, it also contains more than 85 per cent of the total oil content of the whole kernel, the remainder of the oil being distributed in all of the other parts.

By keeping in mind that the horny layer is large in proportion and also quite rich in protein and that the germ, although rather small in proportion, is very rich in protein, so that these two parts contain a very large proportion of the total protein in the corn kernel, it will be readily seen that by selecting ears whose kernels contain more than the average proportion of germ and horny layer we are really selecting ears which are above the average in their protein content. As a matter of fact the method is even more simple than this, because the white starchy part is approximately the complement of and varies inversely as the sum of the other constituents, and to pick out seed corn of high protein content it is only necessary to select those ears whose kernels showed relatively small proportion of the white, starchy part surrounding the germ.

As more than 85 per cent of the oil in the kernel is contained in the germ it follows that ears of corn are relatively high or low in their oil content according as their kernels have a larger or smaller proportion of germ.

If we are selecting corn for low protein content, we look for a larger proportion of white starch surrounding the

GRASS SEEDING.

Experience With Timothy and Clover in the Wheat—The Better Plan.

In many parts of the country last harvest it was found that the seeding of timothy and clover in the wheat had proved a failure, so that the wheat stubble showed but scanty promise for a hay crop next summer. Commenting upon this, W. F. McSparian says in *Farm and Fireside*: I have generally been successful in thus securing clover and timothy seeded in the wheat, the timothy in the fall, when the wheat is sown, the clover being sown in the spring. During the frozen period of winter I cover the wheat with a thin coat of manure, which sets well down around the wheat plants, stimulating their growth, affording them some winter protection and at the same time acting as a saving mulch to the little grass plants.

After the wheat is harvested the stubble is not pastured, and the grass is generally given another light manure dressing. The mowing machine, with elevated bar, clips the weeds before they make seeds and by cutting back the grass or clover growth encourages root development and extension. By this method I have encouraged a most discouraging prospect into a fine harvest.

I count that this is about all I may do under this system of making a hay crop. But even that sometimes comes into the realm of failure, so that I am about ready to abandon the old method of sowing the grass with the wheat. I am strengthened in my notion of dropping the old plan by my knowledge of the success of a new and much better one. I have frequently sown clover in the spring on well prepared land without a nurse crop and had most satisfactory results, but not until the second summer after sowing. Sometimes where the land was not too foul with weeds I have harvested a light crop of hay the same season as the seed was sown. But unless the soil and weather conditions are very favorable the first year's crop does not amount to much.

The newer plan a small field from which wheat was harvested last summer and on which the fall sown timothy and spring sown clover were total failures was plowed after harvest and with harrow, roller and drag was made into a fine seed bed. About the 1st of August nine quarts each of timothy and clover mixed were sown, first lengthwise, then crosswise of the field. The sowing was followed by a light harrow, and the timothy and clover stand as thick and vigorous as is possible for them to grow.

Subsurface Packing.

On fall plowing subsurface packing of the ground immediately after plowing gave forty-two pounds more wheat and 24 cents more profit per acre than were obtained from the check plots. On spring plowing similar results were obtained. It took a little less water to produce the crops on the land which was subsurface packed, and the soil contained a slightly higher percentage of moisture at the close of the season than was found in ordinary plowing. The subsurface packer is a heavy disk roller. The disks sink through the loose soil at the surface, tending to firm and pack the ground near the bottom of the furrow. This establishes a better capillary connection with the soil below, which tends to draw the water up into the surface soil, thus causing a more rapid decay of stubble and other matter turned under by the plow and hastening the germination of the seed and the early growth of crop. In all experiments the subsurface packer has given good results—Professor Ten Eyck, Kansas.

A Safe Trapdoor.

Trapdoors in barns and elsewhere have not infrequently been the source of serious accidents. An Ohio Farmer correspondent has designed a door with a view to preventing any such occurrences. As indicated in the cut, B is a plank door, A are pieces of plank hinged to the partition and swinging back out of the way when not in use. These come up against the buttons of the door when it is raised and are hooked firmly to it. There is no danger of falling into this trap.

Seed Sprouting Device.

A simple germinating apparatus can be made from two ordinary plates and a piece of flannel cloth. Fold the cloth and lay it in one plate, placing the seeds between folds of the cloth, which should be moist, but not drooping. Cover the whole with another plate inverted and stand in a warm place. If the test is made during cold weather, care must be taken to stand the plates where the temperature will not fall much below 50 degrees F. at night and will be about 65 or 70 degrees during the daytime.

Agricultural Notes.

In a good many instances it appears to be highly favorable to clover to give the land a heavy dressing of lime.

Locality undoubtedly has a decided influence upon potatoes.

One good thing will come out of the scarcity of fuel—more attention will be given to the matter of setting out trees on the farm and preserving the forests of the country in other ways.

Many prefer to cut back blackberry and raspberry bushes in the spring, after the extent of winter killing is determined.

According to official report practically all the parsnips green on the New York market is pure.

At the New York experiment station last season the "Crescent" strawberry led in yield, producing at the rate of 18,000 pounds of fruit to the acre.

EMBROIDERIES AND FRINGES.

Russian Embroideries Popular—Flint States Ornamental.

The long fur stoles are of a purely ornamental character, for they are quite ordinary wraps when worn close up to the neck and only acquire the graceful, old world air when hanging carelessly from the arms. The flat stoles of feathers will no doubt achieve some popularity in the spring, but this fashion is not a genuine success.

Russian embroidery and the pretty woven galloons in artistic colorings go so closely represent the real thing as to be much worn in the spring, and there are new embroidered trimmings to be worn medallion style, which inlet beautifully on soft cloth or silk and wool mixtures. Collars and

embroidered cuffs are also in vogue.

As the days become warmer we shall see a great deal of alpaca and serge.

—JUDIC CHOLLET.

AN IDEAL COAT

trimmings of cut cloth edged with fine silk braid are also to be used on spring gowns and are most effective when mounted on white or a pale contrasting color.

Fringes are shown on many of the new French models for evening wear, but they are invariably combined with lace and used on very pale colors. One great universal feature of the evening bodice is the flounce or fringe which hangs from the bust and forms a sort of bolero.

A smart coat is shown in the sketch.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FOR DRESSY WEAR.

Evening Trimmings—Net Gowns.

Contrasts In Color.

Single artificial flowers are used to border flounces or outline the decolletage, and chiffon roses or lisse poppies made by the dressmaker are applied on to lace and satin gowns.

The fine gossamer net generally known as tulle is less fragile than it appears and acquires a cloudy appear-

ance when mounted on one or two layers of chiffon over a foundation of satin.

Contrasts in color are much affected, and dark velvet pincers are set on a pale pink or blue gown or clusters of purple lilac or iris on a pale green.

The little sack boleros of lace or net, which are known as coffee coats, are extremely dainty and pretty for evening wear and are invariably made transparent to admit of variation when worn with different blouses.

The gown shown is of royal blue cloth

and beige applique.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

AFTERNOON GOWN.

lace when mounted on one or two layers of chiffon over a foundation of satin.

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transparent to admit of variation when

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The picture shows a very smart black

spangled gown.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

BLACK SPANGLED GOWN.

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JUDIC CHOLLET.

BLACK SPANGLED GOWN.

FITZ-HUGH LEE'S FIRST HOT FIGHT

March 17, 1863

A FORTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
WAR STORY

[Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.]
On the morning of March 17, 1863, Fitz-Hugh Lee's bugler sounded "boots and saddles" in the bivouac on the Rappahannock as the first call for that famous fighting brigade to a pitched encounter. Although it was the second year of the war, there had been no real fighting on horseback in the east up to that date, except between mere handfuls of men in outpost skirmish. Jeb Stuart had often ridden on daring raids in 1862, but never yet crossed sabers with a foe worthy of his steel.

The armies of Robert E. Lee and Joe Hooker lay on opposite banks of the Rappahannock. Hooker getting his ranks in trim to cross over and pass the flank of Lee on the way to Richmond. But the river was patrolled on the southern bank by Stuart's alert horsemen. These must be cleared away before Hooker's advance set face southward or the movement would be discovered at the start. Fitz Lee's main camp was at Culpeper Court House, some miles back from the river. His strongest guard stood watch at Kelly's Ford, the best crossing of the region above Fredericksburg.

Hooker ordered General William W. Averell to ride out with his brigade of 3,000 troopers and smash Fitz Lee's brigade. But they had clever scouts in the camps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Averell had barely left his tents on the north bank when General Robert E. Lee sent a telegram from headquarters at Fredericksburg to his nephew, putting him on his guard, and by nightfall of the 16th Fitz Lee's own scouts brought word that the riders in blue were only six miles from Kelly's Ford and aiming for that crossing.

Fitz-Hugh Lee kept twenty sharpshooters at the ford regularly and immediately sent down forty more at a gallop. The sharpshooters had built pits for cover and lay awake all night to meet the enemy. The ford was obstructed with fallen trees and the opposite approach barricaded with a network of stout limbs and saplings hewn to a sharp point. Averell's advance guard twice tried the ford about 8 a. m. on the 17th and was driven back. Finally Averell picked twenty men from his brigade and, calling upon Lieutenant



COLONEL PELHAM, STUART'S BOY ARTILLERIST, LEADING THE CHARGE.

ant S. A. Brown of Troop G, First Rhode Island cavalry, told him to cross that ford and not return until so ordered. When Brown reached the middle of the current, he had but sixteen followers and, making a rush, reached the enemy's pits with but two men at his back. But the daring fellows had made such a good fight with their carbines that the sharpshooters retreated, and Brown captured twenty-five belated ones whose horse holders stamped and left them without mounts.

Averell quickly crossed his brigade for fear of attack while astride of the stream. The current was very swift, and in order to prevent wetting the artillery ammunition in crossing it was carried in the nosebags of the horses. The troops went into line of battle as soon as they were over, but, seeing no enemy, marched out on the different roads leading from the ford. With his right resting upon the river Averell advanced his left to a good position for battle and halted with his sharpshooters behind a stone farm fence.

Fitz-Hugh Lee held back in order to make sure that Averell was crossing at Kelly's instead of a ford higher up. When his scouts told of Averell's position, he quickly rode down, preceded by mounted sharpshooters, and formed the Third Virginia cavalry for the charge. The Virginians swept down the stone fence, using pistols in the faces of the Federals. Finding no gap through the wall, they rode back into a field, reformed their ranks and returned to the attack through a farm-yard held by the Federals. The Federals at the farm were Pennsylvaniaans, and the fighting waged fiercely for

PORTER'S FLEET IN AN UGLY TRAP

March 21-25,
1863

A FORTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
WAR STORY

some time, the Federals holding on by the aid of artillery.

In the charge of the Virginians Stuart lost his gallant boy artilleryman, Colonel John Pelham. Pelham's guns were not in the fight, but he had chanced to hear of the affair and rode to the field with the head of column along with his chief, who also was there by accident. When the Virginians charged on the farmhouse, Pelham rushed to the front, waving his sword and urging on the troopers with a wild battle shout. He was struck dead by a shell from Averell's guns, and the fiery cavalcade swept on over his body.

After its repulse at the farmhouse the Third Virginia was joined by Colonel T. L. Rosser's Fifth Virginia, but in a second effort both were driven back by the rapid carbine fire of the Pennsylvanians and Averell's guns. Meanwhile Fitz-Hugh Lee's right had charged Averell's left and ridden almost up to the battery. This charge was also repulsed, the Federal troopers making a gallant countercharge.

Finding his force outnumbered three to one, Fitz-Hugh Lee decided to meet the foe on ground of his own choosing. He drew back and formed his line at the edge of an open field 600 yards wide. Four cannon crowned a knoll which overlooked the roadway. Averell's column followed the retiring Confederates rapidly and marching through a wood suddenly came upon Lee's battery and troopers in their new position. The wide field on the Federal side was covered with dry stubble, which was on fire. Fitz-Hugh Lee's guns raked the roadway, but in the face of it all the Federal troopers rushed on, beating out the flames with their overcoats and blankets as they advanced.

On looking the ground over Averell decided not to push the attack. From appearances which were deceiving he thought that the Confederate battery was behind earthworks and the ground was such that he could not carry it by flank attack. His artillery ammunition was imperfect, while that of Fitz-Hugh Lee was terribly deadly. Whenever the Confederate gunners made a target of a flying troop of Federals they invariably landed a shot.

Seeing that Averell would not take the initiative, Fitz-Hugh Lee ordered a grand cavalry charge. It was a rash venture and one he would not have undertaken after the blue and gray had crossed sabers a few times, as they did frequently thereafter in 1863. He put every squadron in, leaving no reserve and having nothing for his troopers to rally on in case of defeat except the four guns of his battery. Averell's battery had 150 rounds of serviceable ammunition held in reserve in anticipation of a charge. When Lee's troopers rode forward, the battery opened with shell at 1,500 yards, changing to spherical case at 1,000 yards and to double shoted canister at 400 yards.

Lee's Fourth Virginia regiment encountered a rail fence when half way across the field, and the troopers tore it down under a galling fire from the Federal carbines. This regiment, with the Second Virginia, constituted Lee's right wing. Together they aimed for Averell's battery. Meanwhile Lee's left wing came to a deep run, which checked the line, and it was forced to change from line formation to a column of fours under fire, file across the stream and then deploy into line of battle. Averell's cavalry met this charge by firing at long range from the woods screening that flank. The Confederates tried to sweep around and reach the Federal guns which lay directly in front of the Fourth and Second Virginia. Between this column and the battery were two strong fences enclosing the main road of the region. By the time the troopers reached the road they were broken up into small squads and the impact of the charge lost. The regiments, three in number—the First, Third and Fifth Virginias—turned back and made their way to the hill from which they started.

On the other flank the desperate charge of the Second and Fourth Virginias met with stubborn resistance to the last. After passing the fence these troopers dashed for Averell's guns. The gunners left their pieces, but opportunely the First Rhode Island cavalry rushed to the point of danger and in a sharp hand to hand fight drove off the Virginians. The defeat of the Second and Fourth Virginia was not a rout, however. They rode back to the old ground to reform without molestation. Even the gallant Rhode Islanders, who made the hardest fight in Averell's column, were satisfied to have rescued the battery.

With the retreat of the Second and Fourth regiments came Averell's chance to destroy Fitz Lee's brigade. Lee's men had been beaten in fair fighting. They were fewer in number than the enemy by almost three to one and had suffered most in the fighting. But Averell excused himself from further attack on the ground that he had heard the drum beat of infantry in the Confederate lines the night before, that Fitz Lee's position was protected by rifle pits and the guns protected by earthworks. He could not attack by the flank and believed that a direct attack would end in disaster. In fact, he thought that withdrawal in the face of the enemy would be extremely hazardous. Hence he gave it up and marched back across the Rappahannock.

Fitz Lee lost 100 men and 150 horses killed or wounded, double the battle casualties sustained by his opponent. GEORGE L. KILMER.

[Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.]
On the morning of March 22, 1863, Admiral Porter's fleet of Federal ironclads stood in vital peril of capture by the Confederates under circumstances which all but stagger belief. To speak of cavalry charging upon a fleet of warships smacks of Munchausen until it is explained that the vessels were blockaded in ice on a hard frozen bay. This occurred in the waters of Holland before the age of steam power.

Now, Porter's ironclads were not caught in the ice or this story of their escape would not be written. They were hemmed in by trees felled by the enemy in front and rear across a channel so narrow in places that the ships sides were only a foot from the bank. The ships were greased from stem to stern to prevent the nimble Confederates who were after them from climbing aboard, and sailors armed with pistols and cutlasses lined the upper decks to guard against assailants leaping down from overhanging trees. All this took place in the sluggish waters of tributaries of the Yazoo river, an incident of Grant's Vicksburg campaign. Porter ventured into the Yazoo trap to succor the army. In the end the army rescued Porter.

Porter's unique experience was the result of Grant's desire to get in the rear of Vicksburg on the north. The Yazoo empties into the Mississippi



SHERMAN TO THE RESCUE.

close to Vicksburg, and the Confederates occupied the bluffs along that stream for fifty miles. The Yazoo itself is formed from the Tallahatchee, Sunflower, Yallabusha and Deer creek, all navigable and used for bringing Confederate supplies to the Vicksburg garrison. Grant wanted to establish a secondary base for operations far up the Yazoo above the bluffs and cut off not only supplies but re-enforcements coming from the east to Vicksburg. The Confederates tried to sweep around and reach the Federal guns which lay directly in front of the Fourth and Second Virginia. Between this column and the battery were two strong fences enclosing the main road of the region.

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IRONCLAD ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER

April 7, 1863

A FORTIETH
ANNIVERSARY
WAR STORY

[Copyright, 1903, by G. L. Kilmer.]
APRIL 7, 1863, almost two years after the dramatic surrender of Fort Sumter to the Confederates, a Federal fleet in Charleston harbor made the first attempt to recover the renowned citadel. Mere sentiment played no part in spurring Admiral Dupont to make the attack. While the officers and sailors of the fleet were stimulated by a latent desire to see the old flag floating once more from the staff where it had been humiliated April 14, 1861, that was not the end in view.

Sumter was the key to Charleston harbor, and Charleston, in spite of the Federal blockade, was the chief depot for the importation of foreign arms, munitions of war and many necessities of life in the south. To reduce Sumter would be to reduce Charleston, and to wipe that from the list of blockade running ports would come as a knife thrust into the vitals of the Confederacy.

Briefly the delay in attacking Sumter was the invention of the ironclad. The victory of the little Monitor over the Merrimac in March, 1862, made every sailor envious of the armored ship. Big guns will batter down concrete parapets if they get near enough, but wooden floating batteries were useless machines to venture into the circle of fire which the Confederates could pour upon an attacking fleet from Sumter and the chain of land batteries around the harbor. The attacking guns must be protected by iron walls, and Dupont waited for an ironclad fleet to make the first dash at Sumter.

New ironclads were on the scene some time before the attack. In order to test the new ships Dupont sent the Montauk, a duplicate of the original monitor and commanded by her captain, John L. Worden, to batter the mud walls of Fort McAllister, on the Georgia coast. The fort was not harmed in the encounter, but the Montauk lived for hours under a rain of shots which barely dented her armor.

Seven of the new ironclads were monitors, each carrying eleven inch and one fifteen inch gun in single turrets. These were besides the Montauk, the Weehawken, Captain John Rodgers, who had fought the wooden ship Galena so gallantly under the guns of Drury's bluff, in James river, the year before; the Passaic, Captain Percival Drayton, one of the heroes of the fight against forts at Hilton Head; the Catskill, Commander C. W. Rodgers; the Nantucket, Commander D. McNeil Fairfax, and the Nahant, Commander J. A. Downes. In the fleet also were two experiments in ironclads, the most important being the New Ironsides, christened with the synonym of the celebrated frigate Constitution. The New Ironsides was an armored battleship, something after the pattern of the Merrimac, except that she was not armed with a ram, and her roof was flat instead of sloping. She carried two 150 pounder pivot rifles and fourteen eleven inch guns in broadside. The other experiment, the Keokuk, Commander A. C. Rhind, was a double turret monitor of extra length and width.

In the harbor the fleet was to run amuck in a channel planted with rope and pile obstructions as well as torpedoes and face the fire of sixty-nine guns which from batteries in front, to the right and to the left swept the sea. Dupont's orders to the ship commanders were to pay no attention to any battery except Fort Sumter and to concentrate the fire upon the center embrasure of that work. The walls of the fort rose forty-five feet above high water. They were built of the best Carolina gray brick laid with mortar, a concrete of pounded oyster shells and concrete and a still firmer concrete for the embrasures, which would get the hardest blows in a fight.

Dupont proposed to head the line with Ironsides as his flagship, but his captains persuaded him to take the center, and the Weehawken led off. The batteries at the entrance to the channel paid no attention to the fleet as it passed silently on, steering to the port. The ironclads were hit many times, but not disabled. These two monitors, with the Ironsides, alone escaped the fury of the Confederate guns. The Ironsides was hit ninety-five times, but with little damage. During the battle there was no wind, and the sea was smooth. The air was full of shot, and the balls could be distinctly seen in their course with the naked eye.

The historic "walls of Fort Sumter" varied from five to ten feet in thickness. The ironclad fire damaged them in a few places, particularly on the outer wall or sea front, where two monitor shells from fifteen inch and eleven inch guns struck together, making a crater six feet high and eight feet wide. In another place the parapet was loosened for a space of twenty-five feet. The ironclads fired 151 shots at the fort, and fifty-five hit the mark.

Sumter's guns fired 810 shots, and the surrounding batteries fired 1,300. Out of 2,200 shots fired at the ironclads 520 landed on the vessels, and six out of nine ships were practically disabled in action. The vessels stood off 1,300 to 1,400 yards from Sumter, and a greater distance from the other batteries. The Federal shots were mostly ricochet shots, which glanced from the water over the fort and to the right or left of it. The battle casualties on both sides were slight. Five men were wounded in Sumter, four killed and four wounded in Wagner by accident and one killed in Moultrie.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY
MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and
Members:

SAF CASTLE, 10, 4, L. S. L.
Meets at Hall, Polk's Block, High St.
Second and Fourth Wednesdays of
each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chair;
Charles C. Charles, Vice Chair; Fred
Hoover, Vice Chair; William Hansom,
High Priest; Frank M. Malone, Venerable
Hermit; George P. Knight, Mr. Her-
ald; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred
Gardner, K. of R.; C. W. Hansom, G.
C. M.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, 10, 2, 8, U. A. J.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First
and Third Thursday of each Month.
Officers—C. W. Hansom, Councilor;
John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William
Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles
Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank
Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank
Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph
W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester
E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kim-
ball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, In-
side Protector; George Kay, Outside
Protector; Trustees—Harry Horwitz,
Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston,
HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEAD-
ING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS
BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVAT-
ED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co

ALSO PROPRIETORS

BOSTON TAVERN FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 up



A BROADSIDE FROM THE IRONSIDES.

Old
India
Pale
Ale

Homestead Ale
AND
Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed
and bottled by

THE
FRANK JONES
Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Are you Dealer or User.
BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS
The Best Spring Tonic
on the Market.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

MARCH 13.

LOW MOON.....6:45 A.M. MOON RISES 6:00 P.M.
HIGH MOON.....5:45 P.M. FULL MOON.....11:35 A.M.
LAST QUARTER.....10:30 P.M. NEW MOON.....11:30 P.M.

FULL MOON, March 13th, 7th hour, morning, W.
LAST QUARTER, March 13th, 10:30 P.M., evening, W.
New Moon, March 20th, 9th hour, evening, W.
First Quarter, April 4th, 8th, 5:30 P.M., evening, W.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 12.—Forecast for New England: Fair Friday; Saturday fair, except rain in southern portions; light variable winds, mostly west.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a.m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p.m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1903.

CITY BRIEFS.

Full moon tonight.
Spring appears to be on.
White frost this morning.
And next comes the fire department.
A very heavy frost prevailed in the low lands last night.
The mud in the city streets dried rapidly on Thursday.
The firemen have now been several days without an alarm.

This has been the quietest week socially, of the winter.

It's hardly proper to refer to 1903 as the "new year," now.

Fresh dandelion greens are a welcome harbinger of spring.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The weatherwise say that there is cold weather yet to come.

In another month the Mayflower season will be at its zenith.

The prices of all articles of common use are dropping rapidly.

In the language of Leavitt's almanac, more rain about this time.

Now that the town elections are over the legislature can rush work.

The switches in the railroad yard are receiving their spring coat of paint.

Exeter and Portsmouth will meet in a duck pin bowling match in this city tonight.

Weekly meetings of the city government will probably now be in order for a time.

"The best season for rubber goods in my experience," said a local shoe dealer this morning.

Had the snow lasted until today there would have been 100 days of consecutive sleighing.

Implements of the great national game are making their appearance in the store windows.

Milkmen and rural delivery carriers report the highways to be in a woefully bad condition.

The steamer Hein is discharging her cargo of coal at the steamers' berth at Railroad wharf.

Some people are of the mind that we will have another big snowstorm before the winter is over.

The work of laying the new water main through Cutts avenue to Freeman's Point was commenced this morning.

A big train load of machinery was hauled to Freeman's Point on Thursday day for the White Mountain Paper company.

They did some thinking on election day in Portsmouth; some thought wrong and some thought right.—Foster's Democrat.

Who ever saw, or could wish to see, a more glorious morning in March than when the sun rose this morning? This looks like spring with a big S.

The Dorcas society of this city met with the Helping Hand society in Dover at the home of Mrs. William Coutens, 543 Central avenue, on Thursday afternoon.

It makes Maine farmers and cattle shippers a little apprehensive to have a second and extensive outbreak of the foot and mouth disease in New Hampshire.—Kennebec Journal.

A delegation from Coeur de Lion Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle went to Portsmouth last evening, where they were the guest of Oak Castle at their eleventh anniversary. Those who went report having had a most enjoyable time and speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they were entertained.—Foster's Democrat.

FOR THE BUILDING FUND.

Sale Given By Methodist Church Ladies' Aid Society.

Freeman's Hall Filled With Many Handsomely Decorated Booths.

Crowd Entertained By An Excellent Musical And Literary Entertainment.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Methodist church gave an Easter sale and entertainment in Freeman's hall on Thursday evening, opening the same at six o'clock.

There were pleasing conceptions for table decorations, which briefly told, embraced the following:

Handkerchief booth at the left of the hall, decorated in crease and white crepe paper. Attendants: Mrs. James E. Foote, Miss Beulah Hussey, Miss Laura Leavitt, Miss Bessie Locke, Mrs. James H. Smith. Fancy booth in green and white crepe paper, the dispensers being Mrs. James W. Schurman, Miss Sidney Crosier, Mrs. C. H. Hayford, Miss Almira L. Gardner, Miss Helen Locke, Miss Miriam Schurman, Mrs. Thomas Whiteside.

Cake booth, at the right of the hall, in green and pink crepe paper; attendants, Mrs. Alfred M. Lang, Miss Fannie L. Deveron, Mrs. George Armsdell, Mrs. Edward F. Small.

Candy booth in the centre of the hall, in red and white crepe paper and lighted by candelabra, with vases filled with dainty genets; an beautiful roses. The dishes were gracefully entwined with smilax and the booth was cared for by Mrs. Charles E. Jenness, Misses Henrietta Beyer, Marguerite Jenness, Grace Philbrick, and Anna Schurman.

The attendance was excellent and as the proceeds were to be added to the church building fund the purse strings appeared to be wide open for the benefit of the pledge of the Ladies Aid society.

During this pleasurable evening an entertainment was presented according to the following:

Recitations, Miss McDaniels. Selections, quartette. Fred H. Robinson, first tenor, J. True Davis, second tenor, James H. Smith, first bass, George F. Breed, second bass, Frederick Thompson, obligato.

Selections, Symphony orchestra.

The ensuing were the committees in charge of this happy catering:

Mrs. Howard Grover, general chairman;

Entertainment—Miss Anna Schurman, Mrs. Charles E. Jenness, Mrs. James H. Smith;

Ice cream—Mrs. Albert Shedd, Mrs. C. E. Crosier, Mrs. Ernest S. Johnson, Mrs. W. Horace Pettigrew, Mrs. John B. Wiggins;

Waitresses—Misses Marion Noyes, Bertha Oxford, Hattie Oxford, Mary Pettigrew, Annie Philbrick, Bessie Ramsdell, Lillie Seymour, Mrs. Clarence A. Parmenter.

Box office, Charles R. Oxford.

Ticket takers, Howard E. Oxford and Arthur Hayford. The society bountifully provided for the entertainment of its patrons and general satisfaction beamed from each departing guest, as well it might.

DESERTED HIS FAMILY.

Story of One Adelsohn and a Poker Game Which Concerns Portsmouth.

The following is from Wednesday's Manchester Mirror.

Penniless and in debt from numerous dissipations, Casper Adelsohn, a Jewish trader who is said to be a

professional sport, is reported to have deserted his wife and family, who are now suffering from destitution at their home, 629 Auburn street.

During the earlier part of last week Adelsohn met a number of his Portsmouth friends and it is said they informed him that a big game was to take place at the seacoast city in a few days. He became enthused over the fact, but he had been playing in bad luck and had no money. Wednesday, the day of the game, arrived, and his only resort was to borrow money on his furniture at home. His property was mortgaged, it is said, and without letting his wife know what he had done he left home.

A Portsmouth man came to this city Monday to collect \$25 Adelsohn had borrowed. When he came to Adelsohn's home on Auburn street he found that the wife of the unfortunate man was worrying over the whereabouts of her husband and then everything was plain to him.

The Portsmouth man informed her that Adelsohn had played in bad luck and beside going through the money he had with him he had thrown away the last penny of his borrowed money. He said that Adelsohn had informed him that he could replace the money as soon as he arrived at his home, but as he had received no response he thought it best to come up and investigate. He also stated that Adelsohn was in the height of despair at the close of the game.

Handkerchief booth at the left of the hall, decorated in crease and white crepe paper; attendants: Mrs. James W. Schurman, Miss Sidney Crosier, Mrs. C. H. Hayford, Miss Almira L. Gardner, Miss Helen Locke, Miss Miriam Schurman, Mrs. Thomas Whiteside.

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EXPECTED TODAY.

It was expected that the committee on judiciary would make a report on the liquor bill at Concord today and several of the Portsmouth delegation left on the morning Pullman via Boston, so as to be on hand when the matter came up.

NEW COMMISSIONER TAKES CHARGE.

Joseph Hart, the new street commissioner, took charge of affairs at the city yard this morning. His first act was to discharge Foreman Milton Gardner, former Commissioner Willard's right hand man. Robert Jellison and Robert Yenton were also given their walking papers. The other tenants were told to go about their usual duties.

COUPLE GIVEN THEIR LIBERTY.

The man and woman arrested by Officer Anderson on Thursday for intoxication were allowed to depart this morning. They left for Boston on the eleven o'clock train. The woman still stuck to her statement that they were man and wife and claimed she had been working in Kittery

BOTH SIDES DISGUSTED.

Democrats and republicans alike are disgusted with the rottenness of municipal politics and if there was an election tomorrow, with a citizen's ticket in the field, that ticket would win by an overwhelming majority. But the election is twelve long months away and salve heals sores.

FOSTER VS. MOWE.

Foster and Mowe meet in a matched game tonight at Mowe's. The Portland man is a crack player and Portsmouth's expert recognizes it. Each will appreciate the other's ability and for that reason a rattling good contest is expected.

POLICE COURT.

Ten-year-old Jimmie Caulfield was arraigned before Judge Adams in police court this morning, charged with being a stubborn and disobedient child. "Jimmie" did not know what that meant, but said he stopped out all night and wasn't much on minding his father and mother. He was sentenced to the Reform school at Manchester for a term of four years.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of Sylvester Savage, a resident of Newmarket, who died at the residence of his nephew, Charles S. Holman of Howell court, Chelsea, Mass., was held at Mr. Holman's home. Rev. R. Perrybush of the Universalist church of Chelsea officiated. The body was taken to York, Me., for burial. Mr. Savage was seventy-three years old.

SEVERAL CANDIDATES INITIATED.

The annual convention of the Young Men's Christian association of New Hampshire is in Concord today, Saturday and Sunday. The Ladies' auxiliary meets Saturday.

PORSCMOUTH GIRL ARRESTED.

A former Portsmouth girl was captured in a raid on a halfway house in a neighboring town on Wednesday and held in \$100 in police court on the following day.

QUITE REASONABLE.

Strawberries, nice looking ones, were seen this week on the fruit stands on Canal street in Boston, marked "25 cents box."

HEADQUARTERS FOR Ham, Shoulders and Bacon, Fresh Green Vegetables, Canned Corn, Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Meats and Fish, Fresh Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal.

Fresh Fish Every Day.

Round Stake 2 Pounds For Twenty-five Cents.

TELEPHONE, 246-4.

F. F. KELLUM,

CITY MARKET,

Next Door To Post Office.

THE ANGELUS

PERFECT PIONEER PIANO LAYER

Non-mechanical touch, absolute control. Perfect tone shading and a GUARANTEE. Don't buy a player till you have seen the ANGELUS.

H. P. MONTGOMERY

6 PLEASANT ST.

RAIN HELPED OUT STREET DEPARTMENT.

Though the recent long-continued rain caused some inconvenience to those people who have had business out of doors, it has been beneficial to many others. It has helped the farmer in bringing the frost out of the ground and thus given prospects of an early planting. It has helped the street department also and has saved them considerable time and labor. In speaking of this morning said to a Herald reporter:

"The recent rain storms have aided us considerably in clearing out the streets and in getting rid of the winter's ice. It has softened things up, and made it possible for the snow and ice to pass off in the sewers. This has been especially true of the side and back streets."

"If the rain has benefited us by helping us to clear out the streets, it has caused us also some trouble. The frost has come out of the ground with warm weather and this combined with the rain has washed away the dirt under the sidewalks and caused them to cave in in many places."

Frank Long, clerk at the People's market, has resigned to accept a position in Portsmouth. He will sever his connection at the Public market Saturday evening.—Foster's Democrat.

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